

The Way to Build up Wrangell:
Patronize Wrangell Merchants

ALASKA

SENTINEL.

Money Spent Here is Used Here:
Send it East, and it is Gone

VOL. 7. NO. 12

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

Jewelry Watch Repairs Kodaks

When in the market for a gas engine, get our prices. We can give you a GRAY MARINE MOTOR, 10 horsepower for \$173 f. o. b. at factory; or a MONARCH, 10 to 15 horsepower, for \$400. The Monarch is a very fine engine, which the makers claim is superior to and cost less than the Union or Standard. The 10 to 15 horsepower machine weighs 1150 pounds.

Special Prices This Week

in Men's Mackinaw Clothing, Men's Sweaters and Winter Caps Ice Creepers, Winter Footwear, Ladies' Sweater Coats, German Socks and Heavy Underwear in Various Weights and Prices

Gasoline, Naphtha, Distillate, Keystone Grease, Vacuum Oil and other Gas Boat Supplies carried in Large Quantities. We also carry a full stock of Chandlery, Galvanized Boat Nails, Etc.

Always in the Lead on Groceries

F. MATHESON

General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 5:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednes.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S-EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers-Native service, 3:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.
HARRY P. CORSE, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:30.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMAREE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

FEBRUARY TIDE TABLE

H: New Moon; 1/4: First Quarter; 1/2: Full Moon; 3/4: Third Quarter.
All hours less than 12 are in the forenoon; all greater are in the afternoon, and when diminished by 12 gives the time after noon.
The time used is Sista standard. To get the correct time of high water at Wrangell add 12 minutes, and for low water add 9 minutes.

Month	Day of Week	Time and Height of High and Low Water
II	Thur	4 0.55 6.17 12.09 18.46
	Fri	5 1.27 6.55 12.41 19.19
	Sat	6 1.57 7.29 13.17 19.48
	Sun	7 2.21 8.02 13.52 20.15
	Mon	8 2.45 8.36 14.25 20.42
	Tue	9 3.11 9.11 15.00 21.14
	Wed	10 3.38 9.45 15.40 21.41
	Thur	11 4.04 10.27 16.24 22.15
I	Fri	12 4.40 11.29 17.17 22.52
	Sat	13 5.25 12.25 18.37 23.48
	Sun	14 6.21 13.43 19.57 24.07
	Mon	15 1.07 7.30 14.56 21.52
	Tue	16 2.38 8.42 15.58 22.49
	Wed	17 3.53 9.49 16.59 23.34
	Thur	18 4.52 10.48 17.57 24.15
	Fri	19 5.03 8.43 11.49 18.15
	Sat	20 0.51 6.29 12.50 19.00
	Sun	21 1.26 7.15 13.19 19.41
	Mon	22 2.01 8.01 13.46 20.21
	Tue	23 2.61 8.40 14.16 21.07
	Wed	24 1.20 9.34 15.45 21.50
	Thur	25 4.03 10.28 16.43 22.36
	Fri	26 4.49 11.34 17.57 23.31
	Sat	27 5.42 12.50 19.36
	Sun	28 0.44 6.40 14.15 21.16

A party of laborers arrived on the Cottage City for the Mullin marble quarries at Fox Island.

The Cottage City, with five days' mail arrived Tuesday evening from Seattle, remaining here till Wednesday noon.

The Wrangell Shingle Co. left out for Whale Bay yesterday morning.

Look out for fire. This dry weather is bad business.

OUR WEEKLY PEER AMID

Items of Interest Gathered From
Here and There

St. Valentine's Day is next Wednesday, February 17.

Mrs. Pucey is reported confined to her bed with measles.

H. D. Campbell came in from Lake Bay last week for a brief stay.

The steamer Tampico, northbound, called at Wrangell one night during the past week.

Attorney Boyce came down on the Jefferson from Juneau, and returned on the Cottage City.

While the water in the wells is low, it should be boiled before using, to reduce the chance of contagion.

Administrator T. C. McHugh came up on the Jefferson last week to attend to matters relating to the Willson-Sylvester estate.

Launch Zarembo made two trips to St. John's Harbor last week, bringing in two cargoes of mineral water for shipment to Seattle.

Little Ruth Tucker has been having a siege of typhoid fever for the past week or two, which is attributed to using the water from the Crittenden well.

Only nine days remain before the town treasurer's sale of real property for 1908 taxes.

One week from tonight, Feb. 18, is the time for the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The mail, freight and passengers for the west coast left out last Thursday evening in the Gussie L.

Oscar Nicholson and May Shadesty were married in this town, Sunday evening, February 7, 1909, Commissioner Snyder officiating.

There was some wind over by Kadin Island last week. K. J. Johansen left Friday for his ranch on Dry Island, but when he reached the north side of Kadin Island he encountered a wind which rendered navigation impossible, the air being filled with sand and dust from the Stikine River.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 20 of Ordinance No. 12 of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska, duly passed and approved on the 4th day of August, 1904, providing for the sale of property to satisfy assessments against the same in said town, where the taxes have become delinquent, I will, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1909

in front of the Patenaude harbor shop in said town, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, or bidders, for cash in hand on day of sale, the following described lots, parts of lots, buildings and other property described in this notice to satisfy the unpaid taxes on same for the year of 1908:

Engstrom, Adolph, one house and lot.....\$ 2 00
Stock and fixtures..... 2 00
Kahote, Tom, one house and lot..... 1 00
Kuiu Charley, one house and lot..... 75
Lott, Dan, one house and lot..... 1 50
McCauley, Dan, one house and lot..... 1 00
Moore, Mrs. Harry, one house and lot..... 1 00
Tamaree, William, one house and lot..... 5 00
Thwing, Clarence, one house and lot..... 50
Yakamuck, one house and lot..... 75
Dated at Wrangell, Alaska, this 19th day of January, 1909.

L. C. PATENAUDE,
Treasurer and ex-officio Tax Collector of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska.
Jan 21 Feb 18.

The appointment of U. S. Commissioners has been placed in the hands of the governor, instead of those of the district judges, as has heretofore been the case.

After having been absent for several months, fishing along the coast, the schooner Plymouth Rock, captain Otto Hofstad, reached the home port again one day last week.

Don't forget the Firemen's Ball on February 22, and when you are asked to buy a ticket, dig down willingly to help along this most worthy cause. The tickets are \$1 each.

Geo. Card and Cland Blackington anchored in the lee of Station Island for several days last week, being unable to travel in either direction on account of strong north wind.

PROGRAM

Of the exercises which will be held at Red Men's Hall at 2:30 o'clock p. m. on Friday, February 12, 1909, in commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1809:
Bugle Call.....Adjutant Smith
Call to Order.....Mayor McCormack
Song: "New Star Spangled Banner," by the School.
Prayer.....Adjutant Smith
Scripture Reading.....Rev. J. S. Clark
Song: "Lincoln."
"Gettysburg Speech".....Leonard Campbell
Recitation: "My Captain,".....Harry Coulter
Recitation, selected.....Marguerite Uhler
Story: "Boyhood of Lincoln,".....Willie Stedman.
Recitation, selected.....Louis Wigg
Recitation: "Hitting Hard,".....Carl Carlson
Song, selected, Frank Churchill, Will Taylor, Katherine Bronson, Marguerite Uhler, Aurora Lemieux, Christine Lemieux.
Address.....Leo McCormack
Address.....A. V. R. Snyder
Song: "America,".....Assembly
Benediction.....Rev. H. P. Corser

AN OLD ANCHOR

Last August George Card anchored the little steamer Gleason in the harbor of Etah Bay, and when he attempted, a few days later, to raise the anchor, it could not be lifted. Thinking that the anchor had become engaged with a mass of heavy slabs, Mr. Card tried every conceivable way of extricating it, but to no avail. So he cast off from the bitt on his boat, leaving the anchor chain fast to a buoy. A few days ago, at low water, Mr. Card made two boats fast to the anchor chain, and when the tide came in and lifted the boats they were towed as far inshore as the anchor would permit. At the next low water it was found that the anchor had come adrift of another anchor—one with a shank fully ten feet long and weighing perhaps five tons. This giant anchor is in a good state of preservation, and has attached to it some of its original cable, which is also very large.

The oldest inhabitant knows nothing of the origin of the anchor, neither can anybody determine how a vessel large enough to require such an anchor could have reached the point where it was found, as at low tide the water is but a few feet in depth.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE

The department has approved of the recommendation of Commissioner McBride, and the ladies' auxiliary, and also the white school presenting the best exhibit at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition will be allowed to designate one delegate each, who will go to the exposition for the period of one month each during its progress at the expense of the appropriation for the Alaska exhibit, not to exceed the sum of \$150 in each instance.

The special juries which will be selected to pass upon the exhibits of both the auxiliaries and the schools will be absolutely impartial, and their instructions will be to consider quality, rather than quantity, thus giving the smaller schools and towns an equal opportunity with the larger ones.

This fact will probably incite each auxiliary and school to redoubled effort in collecting and preparing their exhibits, as each of the towns will be anxious to secure this billet.

PREDICTS POOR SEASON

Mr. A. H. Sonsthagen, of Cape Fashaw, who is probably the best posted man in Southeastern Alaska on the fish business, was recently interviewed by a Seattle Times reporter, and gives out as his opinion that the market for mild cured salmon will not be so good this season as heretofore. He says: "From what I can learn the outlook for mild cured Alaska Salmon is not of the brightest, and the prices for 1909 may be as much as from 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound less than a year ago. The only way I can account for this condition is that the salmon industry seems to suffer from the depression of a year ago, and if conditions do not improve the mild cured pack of Alaska fish will be small this year."

PROPERTY FOR SALE

I wish to sell all my real property in Wrangell, Alaska. Easy terms.
FILM4 MRS. L. J. COLE.

Ex: "Tenderly she laid the silent white form beside those that had gone before. She made no outcry, she did not weep. Such a moment was too precious to be spent in idle tears. But soon there came a time when it seemed nature must give way. She lifted her voice and cried long and loud. Her cry was taken up by others and echoed and re-echoed over the grounds. Then suddenly all was still. What was the use of it all? She would lay another tomorrow."

Is a Nickel worth Anything?

If you are an economical person, or if you believe a Nickel is as valuable to you as it is to the storekeeper, come to this store for

BUTTER AND EGGS

Our prices on groceries are a little lower than elsewhere. And when you came in for groceries, examine our big assortment of

Buckingham & Hecht Shoes

Inquire our Prices on Dry Goods and Furnishings

Our stock is new and up to date, and the prices are right.

THLINGET TRADING CO.

WORSE THAN WOLVES

Ketchikan Miner, Jan. 30: "A report came to the Miner office today that a party of something in the guise of men but worse even than cannibals went over on one of the islands and killed about forty deer the other day. The animals were slaughtered not for their meat, but for no other reason than that they were helpless and could not get away through the deep snow. Sportsmen, what do you think of such men as these? Can you class them even as men? We say they have no class. Not even the skulking wolf will kill what he can not eat. It is true the wolves kill the deer, but when he does kill one he feasts on the carcass. When he has had his fill he hides himself away and sleeps until hunger again drives him forth. Not so with the beasts of prey in the guise of men. They slaughter because the deer are there helpless. Alaska has what is an excuse for a game law, but so far as the deer are concerned we could be just as well off with no law, as little or no attention is paid to the apology we now have. Does are killed. Fawns are killed and brought right into town and carried openly along the streets. If there is no one in authority to enforce the law, none as we have, we had as well have none. Why can't we have a law, a true sportsman's law, something that will do some good and protect what little game is now left in the district, so that in time to come a hunter can go out and be rewarded with at least finding a sign of where a deer had crossed a trail less than a week previous. If we can't have a law, let us pray that the fool killer will pay this vicinity a visit and do his work well while here."

The name Wrangell is given to three islands, two ports, one mountain, one range of mountains, one peak, one town, one strait, one Narrows and two flats in Alaska. The name is derived from the celebrated Russian explorer Baron von Wrangell.

During the freeze the speedy little launch spray, which visited Wrangell last summer, was caught in the ice at lake Bay and carried out of the harbor. Up to the present writing the little craft has not been located.

Malamute dogs have been keeping the residents of Nome in a terrified state for some time, a number of persons having been bitten by them. Everybody who possesses pocket guns are carrying them for protection.

J. R. Willis, who was recently appointed to succeed C. L. Hobart as the collector of customs for Alaska, qualified before Judge Gunnison, and assumed the duties of his office February 1.

Residents and business houses along Front Street have been paying a dollar a barrel for water during the past week or two. Most of this water is brought from the mill reservoir.

Charley Yakook has a live beaver which he captured last summer near Lake Bay. The little animal is in good condition and is quite a curiosity. Charley would like to sell it.

Yanco Terzich, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, was a passenger on the Jefferson for his home at Douglas, having returned from Denver.

Old Boreas is still holding the upper hand, and some predict that he will continue to do so until April 1st.

Steam freighter Northland visited this port during the week.

Judge Gunnison's reappointment has been held up, and it is reported that Mr. Taft has signified his intention to appoint some other man.

FRED C. MILES ASSAYER

Gold, silver, copper or lead.....\$1.50
Any two above metals..... 2.00
Any three "..... 3.00
Any four "..... 4.00
Other metals, special prices.

Office and Laboratory, Wrangell, Alaska

VIEWS OF WRANGELL AND VICINITY

Printing and Developing Done at Eastman's Prices. Post Cards, \$1 per Dozen.
F. D. CHENEY, Wrangell, Alaska

NOTICE OF HEARING ON ACCOUNT

In the United States Commissioner's Court, Wrangell Precinct, First Division, District of Alaska, in Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Andrew Husby, deceased.
WILLIAM G. THOMAS, Administrator of the above named estate, this day filed his final account as such administrator and asked to have day set for hearing on same.
The same will be heard on the 1st day of March, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court room of said Court in said town and precinct of Wrangell.
All persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be approved.
Made and entered this 26th day of January, A. D. 1909.
A. V. R. SNYDER,
U. S. Commissioner and Judge in Probate.
J26F25

Imperial Candies

Name Stamped on Every Piece
Try the Chocolate "Crisps"
Finest Confectionery to be
Found in Wrangell



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The Shurick Drug Co.

Alaska Sentinel

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Wrangel, - - - Alaska

Pearly reports ice ten feet thick. But he does not say he is cutting much.

One of the most remarkable things in the world is the way a furnace will draw on a hot day.

It would be a lucky thing if night riders caused no more havoc than is wrought by Balkan armies.

Doubtless it surprises Harry Thaw to note the warm, gushing sympathy the public is not manifesting for him.

Why do some persons complain of hard times and high prices when they can buy a good automobile for only \$1,500?

It is said that chewing gum will cure sea-sickness. We do not know who said it. Probably the man who manufactures the gum.

A Philadelphia man who inherited \$250,000 ten years ago has died penniless. He moved to New York after getting the money.

Prof. Starr of Chicago says the Philippines are not lazy. All the same they seem ready to accept almost any office that is offered them.

Harry Thaw found going insane quite convenient, but it annoys him greatly to think of having to remain insane for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Langtry won \$100,000 on a horse race a few days ago. Her friends should earnestly advise her to cash in now and quit following the races.

The night riders have been active recently, but the college hazers can still point with pride to the fact that they are beating all others in producing cripples.

Some men seem not to care how much trouble they leave behind them when they pass on to that other shore. Three widows are claiming the estate of a Boston man.

A Maine hunter shot a man whom he mistook for a squirrel. Being mistaken for a deer is bad enough, but being mistaken for a squirrel is certainly adding insult to injury.

China asks a helping hand, declares Li Sum Ling, the Hong Kong editor. Anyone who has attempted to master chop sticks with only two hands will realize that China should have a third.

A boy 7 years old was sent to jail for two days because he told lies. Had the lawyer been keen, the boy might have been acquitted on the ground that he was merely practicing for a political career.

The roads in the United States, Syria and Australia belong in the same class, according to a speaker at the recent good roads convention in Buffalo. Some of them are good and some are bad. He also says that roads in the Fiji islands are better, as a whole, than those here, and he does not speak without experience.

The earnest reformers who have been trying to arouse public opinion to the necessity for establishing uniform divorce laws have not yet been able to remove all the obstacles in the way of the proposed reform. But they will do a great work if this agitation results in shutting down the divorce mills of some States, where marriage seems to be regarded as a joke, and not as an institution which ought to be strengthened and safeguarded at every point.

Uncle Sam has struck a blow at a class of professional men peculiar to Washington. An order has been issued prohibiting United States government clerks swilling their incomes by practicing medicine or filling teeth on the side. It has for a long time been a common practice for department clerks to attend night colleges, and, after securing diplomas, practice professions after office hours. These so-called "sundown" doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, etc., were able materially to increase their incomes. Protests were made by regular members of various professions, complaining of the unfair competition of the "sundowners," who cut prices. This has resulted in an order prohibiting clerks from engaging in any outside business that requires their personal attention while in government employ.

On both sides of the Atlantic the new patent law which has gone into effect in Great Britain, after the expiration of the year of grace, is regarded as of great industrial and commercial importance. Stripped of details, the new law provides that henceforth all foreign patents in Great Britain may be revoked, after a reasonable time, unless the patented article is manufactured or the patented process operated in the United Kingdom to an adequate extent. It will be seen at once that this change is most radical. Heretofore the manufacturer, let us say, of an American harvesting-machine, has been allowed to make it in the United States and send it over and sell it in England. His English patents protected him from British competitors, and the wages he paid in his factory were paid to Americans. Hereafter, unless he would lose his patent,

he must build another factory in Great Britain, and there make a portion of his product. The inference is, of course, that the wages in that factory will go to Englishmen. It is not difficult to see and sympathize with the British point of view. A patent is, of course, a legalized monopoly. The number of patents annually granted by Great Britain to foreigners is somewhat greater than the number of those granted to British citizens. Each patent not only confers a benefit on the owner of it, but by virtue of its being a monopoly it deprives others of that benefit. Moreover, many patents in America are used only as clubs. They are not operated, but serve merely to hold a special field away from competitors. Both France and Germany protect their citizens from this evil. In France a patent must be worked in two years, and in Germany in three years. It has seemed reasonable to Englishmen that their own people should share more largely than they have done in the benefits which patents confer. The importance of the change may be judged by the estimate of the head of a prominent firm of British ship-builders that one hundred and twenty-five million dollars will be invested in Great Britain for the manufacture of articles heretofore made abroad. About eight thousand patents come under the new law.

According to the Washington Post the call for action in the public libraries of the capital has fallen off 65 per cent. The newspaper says that this decrease has been noted in many other cities. Novel reading has gone through a great period of dissipation. It looked for a time as if public libraries were endowed and maintained for no other purpose than to supply fiction, the greater part of it worse than useless. It was discouraging to those who wished to see a marked improvement in the average of intellectuality because of the spread of libraries. But the tide has turned and heaven be praised for that. The quality of the greater part of the fiction which has been coming from the presses of the publishers in the last few years has been markedly inferior. Novel readers became Chamberlized, MacGrathelized and McCutcheonized until life, itself, to many, was a cross between a cake walk and a scene in the boudoir of her grace, the Princess of Wurttemberg, or other. A lot of the stuff which was advertised as historical—always clever in any case—had about as much history in it as one of Grimm's. And the rest of it was the froth of soapbark and wind which druggists sell in glasses. If there is a reaction it is a thing to be blessed. Reading fiction of the type which usually wears a red binding is often very restful. If one cannot be amused by the characters there is at least amusement in wondering at the author who could write such drivel. But continued absorption of modern fiction has the effect of eating too much candy. It is bound to sicken in time. A demand for material more serious is in line with the more serious thought of Americans. Nearly every one is coming to have special interest along certain lines and there is a need of literature which delivers information succinctly and clearly. The public libraries must supply the more expensive and elaborate works which readers cannot themselves afford to purchase. When the bottom drops out of the Harold School of Fiction, there will be still room for the good and worthy style of novel—more rare, perhaps. Then the libraries can use the discarded for the purpose nature intended them—starting the furnace fires.

Wagner's Portrait.

When Wagner was in England supervising the first production of his operas, the music enthusiasts commissioned the artist Herkimer to paint the musician's portrait. But Wagner was dashing about in such a state of frenzy that he repelled impatiently every attempt to get him to give a "sitting." Still, Herkimer stuck to him like a limpet, fed with him, walked and talked with him, watched him conduct his orchestra, write music and read books. At last, when every attempt to secure a "sitting" had failed, Herkimer rose early one morning, painted with frenzied speed all day, spent a short night in restless sleep, rose early again and painted furiously, till on the second evening he sat down exhausted—but with his picture finished. Wagner was called in and threw up his hands in amazement. "Ah!" he cried. "Wonderful! That is exactly how I would like to look if I could."

Strategy.

"I thought your bank wasn't going to give any vacation this year?" "It didn't intend to," replied the assistant cashier, brown from a long outing, "but I put on an anxious look and pattered over my books so long they insisted on my taking a rest." "So they could expect your accounts?" "Sure. And they found them in such elegant shape that when I struck for a raise they had to give it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Happiness.

"Some folks' idea of happiness," said Uncle Eben, "is to hab so much money dat dey'd have to work fourteen hours a day foh de res' o' der lives to keep 'count of it."—Washington Star.

A long-haired man is more apt to have admirers among the women than a short-haired woman will find among the men.

"I forgot" is a poor but popular excuse.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PARENTS SHOULD BE EVER WATCHFUL.

By Mrs. John A. Logan.



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Parents should never relax their watchful care of their children from their birth to their majority, by which time such comradeship should have been established between parents and children that no temptation would be strong enough to win the children from their parents. They should be bound together by the strongest possible ties, inseparable in all of their aims and ambitions of life.

This can be done if parents would look upon their children as the greatest blessing of life, the mother consecrating herself to her children in their infancy and the father supplementing the mother's vigilance as soon as their children are out of the nursery, both uniting their efforts to keep their children pure and undefiled by being left to the care of hired servants, tutors, governesses and teachers, who are rarely worthy of the trusts that are constantly confided to them.

The mother who has no time for her "social duties," devotion to amusements and the frivolities of society to give to the homelier ones of caring for her children and training them for usefulness in life can blame no one but herself if they go astray. Furthermore, a mother should make it her conscientious duty to try as far as in her lies to avoid the transmission of evil propensities or idiosyncrasies that are destined to afflict the offspring probably through life.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.



Two women met on a street corner the other day. One was young, unmarried and self-supporting; the other in the forties and a wife.

"Mrs. Blank is getting a divorce," said the older woman. "I didn't think she would be so foolish."

"Why foolish? He made her life unbearable. She has never loved him. Every moment of their life together was a degradation to her," was the reply.

"But think of his position, his salary," urged the matron. Then she laughed. "You can afford such romantic notions. You are independent. But nine women out of ten live with men that they don't love. What else can you expect of them? They are incapable of making a living for themselves."

Of course, the estimate of the percentage of unloving wives is greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, there is a basis of truth in the remark. There are still women who marry without love, because the only alternative that

presents itself is that of self-support. There are wives who, having lost all respect for and confidence in their husbands, continue to live with them because they prefer to suffer the loss of their ideals to their weekly allowance. Both these varieties of wives would be highly scandalized if they heard themselves classified as unideal. Yet they are.

The woman who becomes a man's wife without loving him sells him a gold brick. What a man wants in a wife is not some one to receive and send out his laundry, not even some one to feed him on his favorite dishes and give him appendicitis. He wants sympathy and disinterested affection. And the fact that a woman is willing to marry him he takes as an indication that she is willing to give them to him. Half the "monsters of inconstancy" that women tell each other so much about are made by a lack of understanding and sympathy at home. The other half are not material for marriage.

Rightly interpreted and rightly lived by two people, marriage is the noblest occupation in which a woman can participate. But contracted or continued in merely for a living, it is about the worst as well as the least remunerative thing she can do.

FELLING A GREAT TREE.

By Clifton Johnson.



In the wooded shores of Puget sound, Washington, the trees sometimes have a diameter of a dozen feet. The cedars, in particular, reach a vast girth, and in the valley by the roadside was one with a circumference at the ground of sixty-three feet, and near by was another that had a Gothic arch cut through it, affording easy passage for a man on horseback. But the tallest trees are the firs. Two hundred feet is a very moderate height, and some shoot up to above 300. The fall of one of the monsters when the woodsmen have cut through its base is something appalling. As the tree begins to give the sawyers hustle down from their perch and seek a safe distance. Then they look upward along the giant column and listen. "She's working all the time," say one.

"Yes," agrees the other, "you can hear her talkin'!" and he gives a loud cry of "Timber!" to warn any fellow laborers who may be in the neighborhood.

The creaking and snapping increases, and the tree swings slowly at first, but soon with tremendous rapidity, and crashes down through the forest to the earth. There is a flying of bark and broken branches, and the air is filled with slow-setting dust. The men climb on the prostrate giant and walk along the broad pathway of the trunk to see how it lies. What pigmies they seem amid the mighty trees around! The ancient and lofty forest could well look down on them and despise their short-lived significance; yet their persistence and ingenuity are irresistible, and the woodland is doomed.—The Outing Magazine.

Science AND INVENTION

The railroads of the United States used 18,855,681 barrels of oil for fuel in 1907, an increase of over 3,000,000 barrels over the preceding year.

The United States produced 51,720,619 long tons of iron ore, valued at \$131,996,147 at the mines, last year, according to the geological survey.

The addition of three drops of mercury to each ounce of common solder will make a solder fusing at a low temperature for united soft metals.

For the benefit of outdoor workers who must have their hands free, a German inventor has brought out a tent-shaped umbrella that straps to the shoulders.

A German chemist having found a way to utilize the common potato instead of wood for lead pencils, a factory in that country is turning out 48,000 pencils daily.

A group of Pennsylvania capitalists is planning to operate a trackless trolley line from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the top of Wenden's ridge, Tenn., a distance of fifteen miles.

Washington is the only one of the Pacific coast States in which cooking coal is known to occur. Its coke production last year totaled 52,008 tons, an increase over 1906 of 6,388 tons.

For a long time past scientific observations in various parts of the world have shown a tendency on the part of glaciers to recede. This has been particularly noted in the Alps.

But recent information indicates that a change may be at hand. At least, it has been found that since 1904 the Norway glaciers have begun to advance again. In 1907 this progression became general in Norway, the advance varying from 1 to 12 meters.

A singular device for the protection of railway trains crossing a viaduct exposed to heavy winds has recently been employed at Ulverston, England, says Prof. R. DeC. Ward in Science.

It consists of a wind-gage fixed at the west end of the Levens viaduct. When the wind-pressure reaches 32 pounds to the square foot, an electric contact is made automatically, and bells ring in the signal cabins on each side of the viaduct. Upon this, all trains are detained until the force of the wind abates. The interruption is telegraphed along the line. In February, 1907, a wind velocity of 65 miles an hour was recorded. The danger of very high winds to trains on an exposed bridge or viaduct was tragically illustrated many years ago by the lamentable Tay Bridge disaster in Scotland.

SUPPOSES SUN IS COLORED.

Astronomer Tells How It Would Change the Aspects of Nature.

A German astronomer has recently published some interesting observations on the theoretical effects of a change in the color of the sun. It is amusing to consider the possibilities if the sun were green, blue or red instead of what it is. If it were blue there would be only two colors in the world—blue and black. If it were red then everything would be red or black. If it were yellow everything would be yellow or black. Everyone knows that the light of the sun consists of six colors, and

the reason things are different hues is that some swallow up five of the colors and reflect only one. Thus primroses are yellow because they absorb all but the yellow, roses red because they absorb all but the red, violets purple because they absorb everything but red and blue, a mixture of which two colors forms purple.

In the event of the sun being red, roses, blood, red ink and all other things that are now red would reflect it. So also would snow, the lily and all things that are now white, but these would, of course, be red. Everything else would swallow up the red light and appear quite black. Grass, for instance, would be black as ink, and so would the blue of the sky, but the white clouds would be red. The same kind of thing would happen if the sun were blue. Everything now blue or white would be blue. The grass this time would be blue, not black, for it reflects both blue and yellow. Hair would be all black, the red of the lips would be black and the rest of the face would be a cloudy blue.

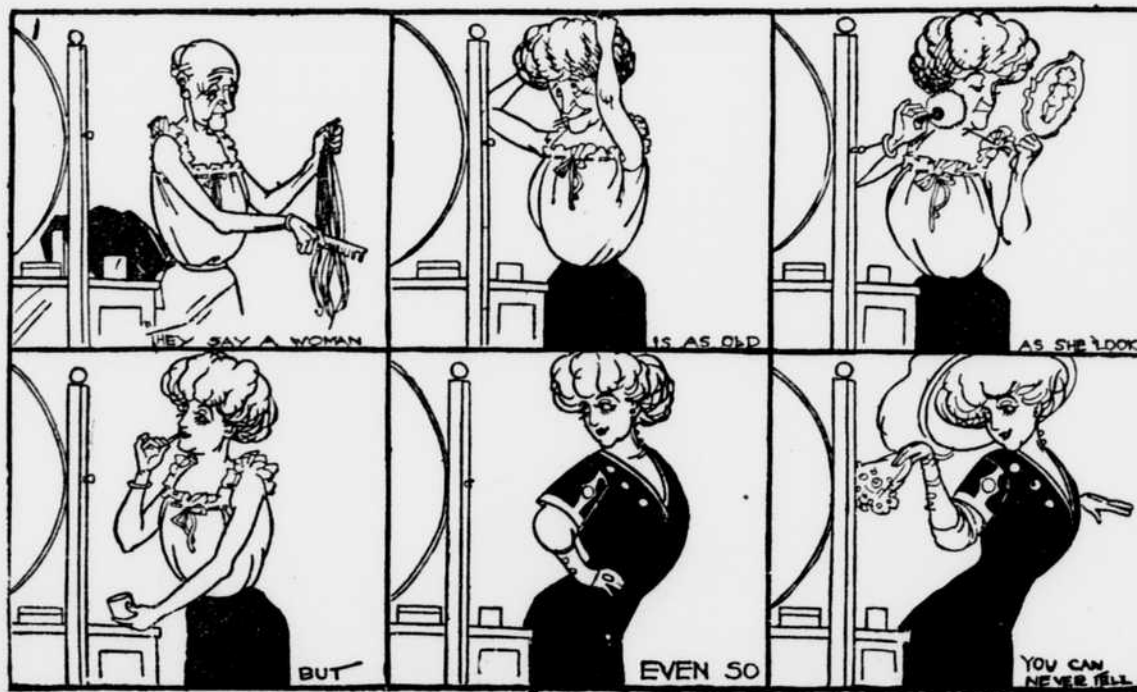
If the sun were green there would be a little variety. Things that are now yellow would still be yellow, things that are blue would be blue and things that are green would still be green, but there would be no reds, purples, orange, pinks or any of those cheery hues that make the world look so bright.

She Was Safe.

Little four-year-old Mabel was running downhill, holding her dress tightly. "Be careful," called her mother, "or you will fall!" "Oh, no, I won't," replied Mabel, "cause I'm holding tight to myself."

It's queer the way a girl can wink without getting caught at it.

EVEN SO.



—Philadelphia Telegraph



In speaking of the line of action to be taken by the government in enlisting cooperation for the common cause Forester Redington said recently: "What is wanted is an organized effort on the part of the government, the states, corporations and individuals. There should be adequate fire laws in every State where any forests are located. These laws should provide for the appointment of fire wardens, who should have authority and the power to enforce such, and to call upon the services of citizens in fighting forest fires which occur. The law should provide a penalty to be imposed upon any man who refuses to give his services in time of need."

It is realized that the railroads through their spark-emitting locomotives constitute one of the chief sources of forest fires and consequently one of the first moves which has been made by Uncle Sam in the present undertaking was to invite the railroads to make common cause with the federal government against forest fire menace. There have been prepared articles of agreement for a co-operative working arrangement between the government and those railroads whose lines traverse the national forests in the West, and this is believed to be but a beginning of a better understanding between some of the parties most concerned. Without the unselfish aid of corporations the United States government will have uphill work in its crusade against the forest fire menace.

The Forest Patrol.

When it comes down to systematic methods of fighting forest fires, the subject does not, happily, present a wholly unexplored field. For some years past the United States government has been rapidly developing an efficient patrol and fire-fighting system on its own forests, and, inasmuch as Uncle Sam now controls about one-fourth of the forest area in the United States, it can be seen that the national authorities have had an excellent practice ground on which to try out their theories on a large scale. The realization brought by the forest fires of 1908 of the crying need for organized effort in fighting forest fires throughout the entire country, comes just at a time when the government has its own system practically perfected, and there is no doubt that this will be used as a model that will be copied by State and county authorities, corporations and private individuals, who are owners of extensive timber lands.

Under the forest patrol system maintained by the United States government on its own land a ranger or guard travels on foot or on horseback over the district of which he has charge at regular intervals and keeps a careful lookout for any fires that may have started since his preceding patrol. This nomadic fire warden makes especially frequent trips along the wagon roads, trails or other frequented routes of travel through the forest and not only keeps his eyes open for incipient fires, but cautions all persons who may be traveling through the forest to be sure that any fires that they may light are fully extinguished before the camp ground is abandoned. The arteries of travel through the forest are also extensively posted or placarded with printed notices warning hunters, campers and the traveling public in general against the dangers of starting fires except when absolutely necessary, or abandoning a camp site while the embers of the camp fire are still aglow. Not only do the forest rangers, or government patrolmen, pace their "beats" through the forest, but every now and then each of these guards climbs to commanding elevations or lookout points within his district to survey the whole situation, and, if the existence of a fire is discovered, the ranger either puts it out himself, if he is able, or if the flames are too formidable for his unaided effort, he summons the assistance of other rangers. A complete system of telephone communication throughout Uncle Sam's forests enables the rallying of a good-sized fire-fighting force at short notice. Finally, these very busy rangers follow railroad trains—if their districts be traversed by the steel-tracked highways—and extinguish the innumerable small fires that constantly originate from locomotive sparks.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Outside of His Practice.

"All that is the matter with you, sir," said the eminent physician after a thorough examination, "is lack of nutrition. You don't eat enough." "I eat all I can hold, doctor," said the attenuated caller. "Then you need to have your capacity enlarged, and that's a case for a surgeon. Five dollars, please. Good morning."—Chicago Tribune.

The Making of It.

"If they're both deaf and dumb, I don't see how they could make love." "No? I should say it was the best kind—all handmade, you know."—New York Sun.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1909.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

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As the state of society in which Abraham Lincoln grew up passes away, the world will read with increasing wonder of the man who, not only of the humblest origin, but remaining the simplest and most unpretending of citizens, was raised to a position of power unprecedented in our history; who was the gentlest and most peace-loving of mortals, unable to see any creature suffer without a pang in his own breast, and suddenly found himself called to conduct the greatest and bloodiest of our wars; who wielded the power of government when stern resolution and relentless force were the order of the day, and then won and ruled the popular mind and heart by the tender sympathies of his nature; who was a cautious conservative by temperament and mental habit, and led the most sweeping and social revolution of our history; who, preserving his homely speech and rustic manner, even in the most conspicuous position of that period, drew upon himself the scoffs of polite society, and then thrilled the soul of mankind with utterances of wonderful beauty and grandeur; who, in his heart the best friend of the defeated South, was murdered because a crazy fanatic took him for its most cruel enemy; who, while in power, was beyond measure lampooned and maligned by sectional passion and an excited party spirit, and around whose bier friend and foe gathered to praise him—which they have never ceased to do—as the greatest of Americans and the best of men.

GETTYSBURG SPEECH

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have

a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

TESTIMONIES

Following are the remarks of observant men and women upon the life and works of Lincoln:

H. W. Beecher:—"Who shall recount our martyr's sufferings for this people? Since the November of 1860 his horizon has been black with storms. By day and by night he trod a way of danger and darkness. On his shoulders rested a government dearer to him than his own life. At its integrity millions of men were striking home. Upon this government foreign eyes lowered. It stood like a lone island in a sea full of storms; and every tide and every wave seemed eager to devour it. Upon thousands of hearts great sorrows and anxieties have rested, but not on one such, and in such measure, as upon that simple, truthful, noble soul our faithful and sainted Lincoln. Never rising to the enthusiasm of more impassioned natures in hours of hope, and never sinking with the mercurial in hours of defeat to the depths of despondency, he held on with immovable patience and fortitude, putting caution against hope, that it might not be premature, and hope against caution, that it might not yield to dread and danger. He wrestled ceaselessly through four black and purgatorial years, wherein God was cleansing the sins of his people as by fire.

Then the wail of a nation proclaimed that he had gone from among us. Not thine the sorrow, but ours, sainted soul! Thou hast indeed entered the promised land, while we are yet on the march. To us remains the rocking of the deep, the storm upon the land, days of duty and nights of watching; but thou art sphered high above all darkness and fear, beyond all sorrow and weariness. Rest, O weary heart! Rejoice exceedingly, thou that hast enough suffered! Thou hast beheld Him who invisibly led thee in this great wilderness. Thou standest among the elect. Around thee are the royal men that have ennobled human life in every age. Kingly art thou, with glory on thy brow as diadem. And joy is upon thee for evermore. Over all this land, over all this little cloud of years that now from thine infinite horizon moves back as a speck, thou art lifted up as high as the star is above the clouds that hide us, but never reach it. In the goodly company of Mount Zion thou shalt find that rest which thou hast sorrowing sought in vain; and thy name, an everlasting name in heaven, shall flourish in fragrance and beauty as long as men shall last upon the earth, or hearts remain, to revere truth, fidelity and goodness."

Noah Brooks:—"He became the type, flower and representative of all that is worthy American; in him the commonest of the human traits were blended with an all-embracing charity and the highest human wisdom; with single devotion to the right he lived unselfishly, void of selfish personal ambition, and, dying tragically, left a name to be remembered with love and honor as one of the best and greatest of mankind."

Joseph H. Choate:—"A rare and striking illustration of the sound mind in the sound body. He rose to every occasion. He led public opinion. He knew the heart and conscience of the people. Not only was there this steady growth of intellect, but the infinite delicacy of his nature and capacity for refinement developed also, as exhibited in the purity and perfection of his language and style of speech."

R. W. Emerson:—"He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty. He had what the farmers call a long head. He was a great worker; he had a prodigious faculty of performance; worked easily. He had a vast good nature which made him accessible to all. Fair-minded,

affable, this wise man. What an occasion was the whirlwind of the war! Here was the place for no holiday magistrate, no fair-weather sailor; the pilot was hurled to the helm in a tornado. In four years his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a heroic figure in the center of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time. Step by step he walked before them, slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs, the true representative of this continent; an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue."

J. R. Lowell:—"On the day of his death, this simple Western attorney, who, according to one party was a vulgar joker, and whom the doctrinaires among his own supporters accused of wanting every element of statesmanship, was the most absolute ruler in Christendom, and this solely by the hold his good-humored sagacity had laid on the hearts and understandings of his countrymen. Nor was this all, for it appeared that he had drawn the great majority not only of his fellow citizens, but of mankind also, to his side. So strong and so persuasive is honest manliness without a single quality of romance or unreal sentiment that help it! A civilian during the most captivating times of military achievement, awkward, with no skill in the lower technicalities of manners, he left behind a fame beyond that of any conqueror, the memory of a grace higher than that of outward person, and of a gentleness deeper than mere breeding. Never before that startled April morning did such multitudes of men shed tears for the death of one whom they had never seen, as if with him a friendly presence had been taken away from their lives, leaving them colder and darker. Never was funeral panegyric so eloquent as the silent look of sympathy which strangers exchanged when they met on that day. The common manhood had lost a kinsman.

Clara Morris:—"God's anointed—the great, the blameless Lincoln. The homely, tender-hearted 'Father Abraham'—rare combination of courage, justice and humanity."

H. J. Raymond:—"But there was a native grace, the outgrowth of kindness of heart, which never failed to shine through all his words and acts. His heart was as tender as a woman's—as accessible to grief and gladness as a child's—yet strong as a Hercules to bear the anxieties and responsibilities of the awful burden that rested on it. Little incidents of the war—instances of patient suffering in devotion to duty,—tales of distress from the lips of women, never failed to touch the very innermost chords of his nature, and to awaken that sweet sympathy which carries with it, to those who suffer, all the comfort the human heart can crave. Those who have heard him relate such touching episodes of the war can not recall without emotion the quivering lip, the face gnarled and writhed to stifle the rising sob, and the patient, loving eyes swimming in tears, which mirrored the tender pity of his gentle and loving nature. He seemed a stranger to the harsher and stormier passions of mankind."

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